NEW YORK.

THE STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

Newspaper Publication of the Proceedings.

A LONG DEBATE VARIOUS PROPOSITIONS.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

ALBANY, June 20, 1867. As the committees are not as yet fully under way ed for many days yet. Several resolutions were duced, and the remainder of the day was

PRINTING THE DEBATES. the State. Mr. Greeley did one sensible thing in opposing the resolution, on the ground that the debates
should be printed by the papers in the
interest of their readers. He contended that the people
of the State did enough in furnishing gratuitously to
these papers the stenographic report of the proceedings
of the Convention. As the pay of each delegate is \$6
daily, and as there are one nundred and sixty members
and numerous cierks and officers in the Convention, the
debate to-day on the proposition to give the printing to
these two concerns cost the State over \$1,000. The
Convention finelly agreed to give each paper \$6,000 for
gratting the verbatim report of the entire session, the
money therefor to be appropriated by the next Legislature.

Among the documents presented by the next Legisature.

It is said that among the matters which will meet the
arly consideration of the Committee on Banking and
sequance is the proposition for the revival of State
anking institutions and the conversion of the national
anking institutions and the conversion of the still capable of great
afternation at the hands of the Constitutional Convention.

Among the documents presented to-day was one from
fir. Fuller, of Monros, containing the outline of a reform
a the judicary proposed by a Judge Selden, of the
sert of Appeals. This plan proposes the retention of
the Court of Appeals as at present; a Supreme court,
with appellate jurisdiction, to consist of ten judges and
we branches; and eight District Couris. The Superior
ourts are to be abolished. Three branches of Common
lease may be adopted if the business of the courts
are to be received in the business of the courts
be eligible for re-election within two years of the expiation of his term of office.

"Who Would be Mark." ITC.

WM. H. JOHNSON, Chairman.
G. W. JOHNSON, Secretary.
J. L. BOSEMAN, Corresponding Secretary.
fact that Nathaniel Sands and J. F. Daly
can in the lobby to-day it is presumed that
'Association is preparing to submit its views
ention on the questions of local, judicial and

emitted madvertently from the Committee on the Sec-retary of State, &c., and that of Mr. Hand, of Broome, be entered on the journal.

Mr. Graves, (rep.) of Herkimer, presented a similar etition from one hundred and eighty citizens of Utica.

Mr. Fuller, (rep.) of Munros, presented an outline of a plan for the reorganization of the Judiciary, which was drawn up by Judge Selden, and was approved by Judge Gardiner, both ex-Justices of the Court of Appeals. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

INDEPENDENCE DAY. The Parsiners presented a communication from the Chairman of the Common Council Committee of Albany, asking the use of the Assembly Chamber for the celebration of the Fourth of July.

On motion of Mr. Erabrus Brooks, (dem.) of Richmond, the request was acceded to.

NEWBRAYER PUBLICATION OF PROCESSINGS.

Mr. Frances (rep.), of Rensealer, called up the report of the special committee made by him yesterday in reference to the publication of the debates. He proceeded to advocate the report and to answer the objections made to it yesterday. The report closed with the following resolution:—

Mr. Erastus Brooks; (dem.) of Richmond, proposed a proviso to the resolution, as follows:—

Frovided the expenses of printing the debates shall not exceed \$10,000, or \$5,000 to the Journal and \$5,000 to the Aryus; and provided, further, that the debates shall be published at the intest within twenty-four hours after each session of the Convention.

Mr. Francus said that if Mr. Brooks would make the amount \$12,000 he would accept the amenument.

Mr. Brooks did not deem that unreasonable, and modified his amendment accordingly, which Mr. Francis thereupon adopted as part of the original resolution.

Mr. Garriar (rep.), of Westchester, did not see why the Convention should provide for this newspaper publication. In his indegment if the matter was such as the people of the State wanted to read they would pay for printing it. If either of these Arbany journals had advertised a month ago its purpose to publish a full and socurate report of the proceedings of the Convention he was confident it would have received additional subscriptions abundantly sufficient to justify the cost. It seconed to him that if the Convention furnished to these mawapapers the report made by its stenographer there was no justice or necessity in paying them for its publication. These proceedings, he thought, would be as interesting to the readers of those journals as almost any other matter with which their columns could be filled.

Mr. Fellum, irep.) of Monroe, thought that if the only publication of the proceedings of the Convention were to be in newspapers, that would not aswer the object designed. They should be printed in a permanent form for present and future reference, and he would favor that form of publication rather than the newspaper form.

Mr. Duganne, (rep.) of N. Y., informed the last

ceedings in pamphlet form had been already made by the Comptroller.

Mr. Fullian thought that in that case some more economical arrangement might be made than that proposed in the report of the special committee.

Mr. Alvonn, (rep.) of Onondaga, supported the views expressed by Mr. Greeley. If the Albany newspapers did not publish the proceedings of the Convention for the information of their readers the papers could well afford to publish the debates furnished to them by the steoographer of the Convention, Many of the papers published in the interior of the State had a larger circulation than these Albany papers had. Besides, be could not favor the resolution because he was opposed to violating in any degree the fluancial programme laid down in the law for the assembling of the Convention; and the adoption of this resolution would be a violation of it. He thought it would be very bad grace in this Convention to violate the principle of keeping within the law in regard to expenditures. He was, therefore, in favor of having the proceedings published in the manner provided by law, and leaving the Albany newspapers to publish so much or so little of the proceedings as to them might seem right.

Mr. Muserar, (dem.) of Eings, advocated the adoption

of the report. Whether the Comptroller would pay the expense was one question; whether this Convention should make the contract was another. He argued that the Convention had all the power necessary for the perference of its duty, and that this printing of the debotes was necessary, or at least convenient, to the business of the Convention. It was not, in his mind, a question as to the indience of the publication of the debates on the public mind, but it was rather a question as to the facility which it would give to members of the Convention. He also argued as to the importance of accurate verbatin reports of proceedings, so as to save members from the risk of being caricatured or misrepresented by newspaper correspondents. He referred to the fact that Congress provided for a similar publication of its proceedings, and he did not know any good reason why the Convection should not do so.

That the Comptroller and Secretary of State be requested to contract with two daily papers published in the city, or although to publish the daily reports of the proceedings and ebates of the Convention, as furnished by the stenographer, provided the same can be contracted for at just and reasonable rates, not exceeding in entire amount 12,000.

debates of the Convention, as furnished by the stemographer, provided the same can be contracted for at just
and reasonable rates, not exceeding in entire amount
\$12,000.

He argued that in that form there would be no violation of law, as those officers were authorized to make
contracts for the printing of the Convention.

Mr. Parkers, (dem.) of Albany, would have no objection to the proposed sineudnent, except that it would
involve delay in advertising for proposals, and he thought
it high time that the debates were laid on the desks of
members. He concurred entirely in what had been
said by Mr. Murphy as to the power of the Convention
to incur such affiness is are necessary to the proper
performance of its duties. The Convention certainly could
not be trammelled by any past legislative action on the
subject. They all agreed as to the great convenience of
having the full report of their proceedings published
from day to day, and another important consideration
was that of keeping the people informed of the doings
of the Convention, so that when called upon to vote on
the constitution to be submitted next November the
people should have the means of knowing the reasons
shown in the discussion for or against any particular
part of it. He know or no form in which that informaion was likely to be given to the people so effectually
as in the form proposed. If the debates were published
in these two papers, representing the two great parties
of the State, they would thus be brought within the
reach of every intelligent voter.

Mr. Alvord, (rep.) of Onondags, remarked that the
aggregate circulation of those two journals in his county
was certainly not more than seventy-five copies, and
anked why the knowledge of the debates of the convention should be confined to the readers of those copies;
and whether, if the local papers republished the debates,
they should not be also catilide to \$6,000 each? If the
object was to keep the people informed of the proceedings of the convention, that was certainly the bes

Mr. Ferry, frep.) of Otesgo, moved that the report be referred to the standing Committee on Contingent Expenses.

Mr. Exastus Brooks spoke against the motion. The question should be disposed of new or never. The motion was rejected.

Mr. Naleon, (dem.) of Dutchess, argued in favor of the report of the select committee, as the publication in the newspapers was certainly the most convenient and useful form. The people of this State had thus far shown but very little interest in the Convention; some districts having actually cast not a single vote on the question—and he therefore thought it well to endeavor, through the publication of their proceedings in the newspapers, to enlist more of public attention. It might be that but a very small proportion of the people of the State read the Albany papers; but the other newspapers throughout the State would make extracts from them, thus bringing to the whole people the knowledge of their proceedings.

Mr. Clarrox (dem.) of Erie, was opposed to the passage of the resolution in any form. If it was to be passed in any form he preferred it in the form of an amendment offered by the gentleman from Chatsuqua. He was not convinced that the publication of their proceeding in these newspapers would bring them before many of the people of the State, or would add much to the general knowledge of the people on the subject.

Mr. H. I. Towssum (rep.) of Renseslar, favored the report of the special committee, because he believed the pulloation of the debate necessary to their own instruction.

Mr. Spencer, (rep.) of Steuben, argued that the Con-

that as the reason.

Mr. Praxes stated that in conference with the proprietors of the Journal he had been assured that under no circumstances would they publish the debates unless they received pay for the same, as now proposed, and they were anxious that there should be an early

and they were anxious that there should be an early report, so as to settle that question.

Mr. McDonald repeated that it was understood that the reason the contract for printing was taken so low was that the contracts intended to sot up the proceedings for publication in their paper (the Journal) and then publish the matter in pamphlet form. He understood that that plan was being now carried on, and that the dobates were being stereotyped, at they appeared in the Journal, without any amendment or alteration. He referred to the fact that both those papers published the reported at their own expense, and neither asking nor getting one can from the Convention of 1846, baving had them reported at their own expense, and neither asking nor getting one can from the Convention.

Mr. Munrur remarked that that enterprise had almost hankrupted those papers, and he added that the proceedings as published by them were by no means full. For instance, there was not in those reports a syllable of the debate that took place on the question of calling future conventions.

on-rentions.

Mr. Garmins said he would support the amendment offered by Mr. Carpenter, of Dutchess, and he entreated the Convention to close the controversy now. Hedelisved the proposition of the gentleman from Dutches to be liberal toward the newspapers and fair toward the people of the State. The Convention had provided, at the expense of the people, for a full stenographic report of its praceedings by an able and competent corps of reporters. The debates would be either worth printing or would not be. They would, at all events, under the contract already made, be printed in pamphile form. Should they also be published for the information of the people in the newspapers? He though they ought to be, and that unless they were exceedingly dull and trivial they would be. If the Convention provided, at considerable expense, to have its proceedings thoroughly reported, be thought the leading journals of Albany might very well afford to publish that report. He did not wish to advertise to the people that the debases of the Convention were to be so poor and worthless that the Albany journals could not afford to print them. If so the people vould naturally conclude that they could not afford to read them unless they were paid also, (langiter). In the county of Westchester, with one hundred and twenty thousand population, there were corfainly not thirty copies taken of both those Albany papers, and he though it rather hard that that people should be taxed in order to enlighten the people of another part of the State. He did not believe that five hundred copies of both those journals circulated among the people living below the Highlands, and more than one-third of the people of the State lived thore. He should therefore support the amendment offered by the gentleman from Dutchess, and should oppose the other amendment and the original resolution. The mere publication of the verbatin reports of their proceedings. Mr. Nicosx, (fem.) of N. T., favored the atoption of the original resolution. The mere publication of the o

was rejected.

Mr. Conurs, (dem.) of Rockland, offered an amendment directing the Comptroller and Secretary of State to make a contract for the publication of the debates in the Argus and the Journal, so that the type used might be also used in making up thelpook forms, and thus enabling them to increase largely the number of copies without additional expense.

The amendment was rejected.

Then the Convention came at last to vote on the original resolution as modified at the suggestion of Mr. Erastus Brooks.

Mr. Grantus demanded the yeas and nays, and they were ordered.

Baruard, Barto, Beadle, Borgen, E. Brooks, E. P. Brooks, C. A. Brown, Burril, Cheritres, Chosedvo, Coshran, Cooke, Collahan, Comstock, Corbett, Corping, Curtis, Buganne, C. C. Dwight, T. W. Dwight, Ety, Rodress, Francis, Garrin, Gerry, Grant, Gross, Hale, Hammond, Hatch, Harris, Hardenburgh, Hitchman, Huntungton, Jarvis, Hersan, Ketoham, Kinney, Krum, Landou, Law, Livingston, Loew, Masten, Jattice, Merrill, Miller, Moneil, More, Morris, Murphy, Nelson, Opdyke, Paire, A. J. Parker, President Prindle Reynolds, Robertson, Roy, Rumsey, L. W. Russeil, Seaver, Seymour, Schell, Schooumaker, Schumaker, Smith, Seaver, Seymour, Schell, Schooumaker, Schumaker, Smith, Seaver, Tilden, M. I. Townsend, S. Townsend, Van Campen, Verplanck, Wakeman and Weed-50.

NAYS—Measzra, A. F. Alien, Alvord, Androws, Beals, Beckwith, Bell, Bickford, Carpenier, Case, Clark, Clinton, Conger, Eddy, Ferry, Field, Fingler, Folger, Fowler, Frank, Fuller, Goodrich, Guold, Graves, Greeley, Haddey, Hand, Hichcook, Hutchina, Lapham, A. Lawrence, A. Lawrence, Jr., M. H. Lawrence, Lee, Ludington, McDonald, Merritt, Mervin, Prosser, Rathbuin, Root, A. D. Russel, Silvester, Straiton, Wales, Wickham and Young—47.

bonorably discharged from the army or navy shall, in time of peace, be exempt.

NEW YORK TAXPAYERS.

Mr. Harris, (rep.) of Albany, called up a resolution offered by him yesterday as follows:—

Resolved, That the Tax Commissioners of the city of New York be requested to furnish to this Convention a statement of the number of tarpayers in the city of New York, as the same appears from the records and documents in their office, distinguishing, as far as practicable, between those assessed for real estate and those assessed for personal property.

Adopted.

Con motion of Mr. Losw, (dem.) of New York, the Committee on the Legislature was directed to report on the expediency of having members of the Assembly elected from counties instead of from Assembly districts, and for a period of two years instead of one year, RIGHTS OF WORKS.

On like motion the Committee on the Preamble and Bill of Rights was instructed to inquire, into the expediency of a constitutional provision by which married women shall, in respect to all matters necessarily arising or growing out of the maritist relation, have the same authority, rights, privileges and powers as they now have, but shall in all other matters have the same authority, rights, privileges and powers as unmarried women have. Also as to giving persons on criminal trials the right to be examided as witnesses in their own behalf.

calling on the Secretary of State for information as to the Indians of the State. Laid over under the rule.

RIGHTS OF CITTES.

On metion of Mr. Gerry, (dem.) of New York, the Committee on the Legislature was instructed to inquire into the propriety of amending the constitution so as to prohibit the Legislature from passing local or special laws; granting to private individuals or corporations franchises to be used and enjoyed within the corporate limits of cities; creating or declaring any new divisions of the State with reference to local government; creating any local commissions for the government or regulation of any part of the State or any of the cities; regulating the exercise of the elective franchise in any part of the State; regulating the internal police and administration of justice within corporate limits, or providing for the imposition or collection of annual or other taxes.

Mr. Kinner, (rep.) of Tiong, presented a resolution with regard to the expediency of excluding children under seven years from the public schools, which was referred to the Committee on Education.

BORDER TOWNS AND COUNTING FOR RAILEOUP PURPOSES.

Mr. Francia, (rep.) of Renselsar, offered a resolution lustituting an inquiry as to the propriety of towns and counties bonding themselves for the purpose of aiding railroads, which was referred to the Committee on Towns and Counties.

Debate arising as to the ability of the County Clerk of all the counties to give the desired information, the resolutions, by consent of the mover, went over until the facet punds and securities of the court of ar-

Mr. Hadley recalled his resolutions of yesterday, as follows, which on motion were adopted:—
Resolved, That the Clerk of the Court of Appeals report to this Convention, with all convenient speed, the total amount of all funds and securities now held by him in trust under any order, judgment or decree of any court. Including the late Court of Chancery. And that he specify the total amount of such funds and securities, which has remained with said clerk or his predecessors for more than twenty years, if any, Second—The total amount of such funds and securities that has so remained for fifteen years and less than the wenty years. Third—The total amount of such funds and securities that has so remained for fifteen years, and less than fifteen years. Fourth—The total amount of such funds and securities that has so remained for five years, and less than len years.

Fourth—The what manner such funds are invested and securies. The Convention of interest.

The Convention then, at half-nest two prices at The Convention then, at half-past two o'clock, ad-

Atlantic ve. Eckford.

For the first time this season the champions put in an appearance yesterday at the Union Grounds, Brooklyn, E. D., in a contest with the Eckford Club, which at an appearance yesterday at the Union Grounds, Brooklyn, E. D., in a contest with the Eckford Club, which at
one time held the championship in fine style. Although
since the close of last season the Atlantics have lost
prestige, yet their former position acted as a magnet to
draw a crowd to witness their initial game of the
season, but, from the bearing of the majority of the
thousands present yesterdar it was very evident that
the legions of friends which the Atlantic Club possessed
had dwindled down to comparatively few. Very few
expected, however, that the Eckfords would make a
oreditable stand against the champions, inasmuch as
they have no really efficient, steady pitcher.
Swandell pitches at times very well, but he cannot
last, and his fine playing at centre field during a change
made with J. Grum, showed plainly that that was his
position. Nelson, a young player, played catcher in
good style; kepts a sharp look out on the bases and threw
to the basemen very nicely; but ere he can properly fill
the position he must train himself to throw without
holding the bail so long; thus he can easily learn by
practice. J. Grum, one of the veterans, batted very
nicely, and as pitcher during five innings was presty
fair. All the Eckfords did, in fact, very well, and managed to keep the score at much more respectable figures
than was expected. The Atlantics were short four men,
Chapman, having injured himself by liftling heav
weights, will not be able to play this season, and besides
him, C. Smith, Galvin and Farguson were absent. The
rest of the nine showed that, although some of the old
play was still in them, they were rather rusty. Zettlein,
however, astonished himself by listning and running,
and pitched throughout very efficiently. Mr. Wilson's
umpiring was unexceptionable in every particular. The
score of the game is as follows:—



Mrs. Mina Geary-Fitzpatrick had a benefit concert at this hall last night. The audience was large and in decided good hursor. The fair beneficiare was assisted by the charming mezzo seprane Miss Fannie Stockton, who was received with well deserved applause; Mr. Hill, tener; J. R. Thomas, the eminent baritone and composer; Mr. Dawson, planist; Mr. Gould, gutarist, and Mr. Dibble, accompanist. The programme comprised selections from Kucken, Douizetti, Thomas, Wallace, Tory, Lover, Flotow, &c. Miss Stockton ang L'Addio, from the Daughter of the Regiment, and received an eathusiastic encore. The other arture were very good.

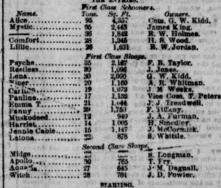
YACHTING.

Annual Regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club-Fine Race-Sloops Witch and Muskedee Win Prizes-The Schooners do Not Make a

tried their mettle in regattas this season, but adverse winds and squalls of adverse natures have thrown many obstacles in their way, and thus they have made on the yachtmen of Brooklyn, and we, in company with the fairest of that City of Churches, accompanied many yachting vessels on a pleasant cruise and noted their

usty in yesterday's regatta. Among the that had sailed from the wicked metropolis, amon being the Alice, Underhill, Moses Taylor and nu vast congregation that greeted the racers that coated nicely upon the points of grand interest hat chronicled by steam whistles and the mos-arbaric din the point of the yachts starting

as they arrive, fifty yards apart, in a line marked out by



The fourth gun the signal for first class accops to star. All yachts sail by canvas measurement; allowance, one and one-quarter second per square foot of canvas.

The rapid Charles Chamberiain aped swiftly to the starting point, where—amid a multitude of vessels, steamboats, yachts, wherries, dolphins, and, in fact, among every species of propellers—were found resting upon the placed waters the contesting vessels.

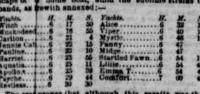
Here they lay, the first class schooners and first class sloops on one line from castward and westward in the position named herewith:—Restless, Harriet, Carlot, Pauline, Miskodsed, Emma T., Viper, Fanny, Psyche, Jennie Cable, Mystic, Alics, Comfort, Lillie, Startied Fawn. The line south, two hundred yards distant, was marked with second class sloops—viz., the Aquatic, Midge, Una, Apollo.

tration of boats and steamers noted that the Lena isd, followed it the Emma I. and Rustless; and the balance of the fiee, until the point off buoy No. II, were on the starboard sok, the pretty Pauline, with the Aquatic and Cariton is advance, the Lena following, who had lost the vantage by tacking.

Following down still further was the schooner Mystic, slightly inadvance of the Alice, whose salling masters tried all known rules of seamanable to excel, and honorably, in others of the schooner Mystic, slightly inadvance of the Alice, whose salling masters tried all known rules of seamanable to excel, and honorably, in others of the Schooner Mystic, slightly inadvance of the Schooler Schooler and the results, still continuing in the grand inspiration of the actining contest, specimenting to to the goal, the Payce and Apollo striving by every possible exertion to real the goal in advance of each other. But fortune fovored the former, who turned the buoy smid the most vociferous demonstrations of applause, followed immediately in the order herewith appended:

Factor. H. M. S. Factor. H. M. S. Factor.





Rectless. 1... 6 36 39

The ress proves that, although this regatia was the finest of themson, the schooners have no prize, as they did not mis the race in aix hours, which is necessary according their by laws; but the Witch and Munko deed winheir prizes of first and second class stoops, which are a value of \$80 in gold. To the various members the Brooklyn Yacht Club, and to "Chaplain" Sarrd, M. M. Van Dyke and others, with the kind sugglions of bright faced ladies, many members of the pri are indebted a race of interest and a day of pleasure.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD. of a Murderer-Attempted Suicide-Buried Alive. CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 20, 1867, } 8 o Clock P. M.

CINCENNATE, Ohio, June 20, 1867. }
So Clock P. M. }
Samue ulings, an old Cincinnati thief, has been sentenced to hanged on Wednesday, July, 17, in the jail yard of brgsiown, Brown county, Ohio, thirty miles from theity. He was one of a party of three safe-blowing prgiers, who attempted to blow and rob the county a there, and who shot and killed the janior, Adam B. Ween no detained them. His associates have nest been convicted.

A you man, named Theodore Montagner, shot himself in a badomen posterday evening with a pistol, in an autob at suicide. He was a printer by trade, and is not expined to live.

At out four o'clock yesterday afternoon a man namebha You Beck, who was at work with several others digring a privy vanit on Plasant street, No. 123, a suddenly buried alive by the caving in of the vanishic had been dug to the distance of about twey feet. En tellow laborers had ceased work for the F, and left bim there at the bottom of the excavation street Associated them attend the semi-

CABINET COUNCIL.

Official Report of the Proceedings on the Military Reconstruction Law.

The Secretary of War Opposes the Opinion of Stanbery.

All the Other Members Side With the President.

Forthcoming General Order to Military

In Camper Council, Washington, June 18, 1887. }
The Cabinet mes in council to-day. There were pres

Mr. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.
Mr. EDWIM M. STARTOR, Secretary of War.
Mr. HUGH MCCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.
Mr. Globon William, Secretary of the Navy.
Mr. ALETARDER W. RANDALL, Postmester General.
Mr. HENRY STARBERY, Attorney General.
Mr. HENRY STARBERY, Attorney General.

The Pressure rannounced that he had under consideration the two opinions from the Attornoy General as to the legal questions arising upon the acts of Congress commonly known as the "Reconstruction acts," and that, in view of the great magnitude of the subject, and of the various interests involved, he deemed it proper to have it considered fully in Oabinet, and to avail himself of all the light which could be afforded by the opinions and advice of the members of the Cabinet, to enable him to see that these laws be faithfully executed, and to decide what orders and instructions are necessary and expedient to dance and for the guidance of persons offerin

The reading of the summary having been concluded, each section was then discussed, considered and voted

who voted Nav and of Registration have no authority ther outh to the persons applying for the court of the cou

Concurred in unanimously.

Sixth—No one who has been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion against the United States, for felony committed against the laws of any S ate or of the United States, can take the oath. The actual participation in a rebellion or the actual commission of felony does not amount to disfranchisement. The sort of disfranchisement abere meant is that which is declared by law passed by competent suthority, or which has been fixed upon the criminal by the sentence of the court which tried him for the crime. No law of the United Manager of the court of th States has declared the penalty of disfranchisement for participation in rebellion alone, nor is it known that any such law exists in either of these ten States, except, perhaps, Virginia, as to which State special in-structions will be given.

except, perhaps, Virginia, as to which State special instructions will be given.

All vote Aye except the Secretary of War, who dissents as to the second and third clauses.

Secenth—As to disfranchisement arising from having held office, followed by participation in rebellion. This is the most important part of the oath, and requires strict attention to arrive at its meaning. The applicant must swar or affirm as follows:—

That I have never been a member of any State Legislature nor held any executive or judicial once in any State, and afterwards engaged in an insurrection or rebell on against the United States, or gave also or confort to the against the United States, or gave also or confort to the constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in an insurrection or rebellion against the United States are seen the constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof.

Two elements must concur in order to disqualify persons under these classes. First, the office and official oath to support the constitution of the United States; second, engaging afterwards in rebellion. Both must exist to work disqualification, and must happen in the order of time mentioned. A person who has held an office and taken the oath to support the refersions, and has not bereafforch held an office and taken the oath to support the seleral constitution, and has not alterwards engaged in rebellion, is not disqualified.

All vote Aye except the Secretary of War, who votes Nay.

All vote Aye except the Secretary of War, who voted

Tweifth—All the secutive or judicial officers of any State who took an each to support the constitution of the United States are subject to disqualification, including county officers. They are subject to disqualification if they were required to take, as part of their official each, the each to support the constitution of the United States.

Concurred in unanimously.

Concurred in unanimously.

Thirteenth—Persons who exercised mere employments under the State authority are not disqualified, such as commissioners to lay out roads, commissioners of public works, visitors of State institutions, directors of State institutions, directors of State institutions, exeminers of banks, notaries public, commissioners to take acknowledgments of deeds.

Concurred in unanimously; but the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War expressed the opinion that lawyers are such officers as are disqualified, if they participated in the rebellion.

Two things must exist as to any person to disqualify him from voting. First, the office held prior to the rebellion, and afterwards participation in the rebellion. An act to fix upon a person the office of organing in the rebellion under this is wound be an overt and voluntary act, done with the intent of idding or furniering the common unlawful purpose. A person forced into the rebel service by conscription, or under a paramount authority which he could not safely disobey, and who would not have entered such service if left to the free exercise of his own will, cannot be held to be disqualified from voting.

All vote Aye, except the Secretary of War, who votes

Nay.

As the proposition is stated, more acts of charity, where the intent is to relieve the wants of the object of such charity, and not done in aid of the cause in which he may have been engaged, do not disqualify; but organized contributions of food and clothing for the general relief of persons engaged in the rebellion, and not of a merely sanitary character, at contributed to easile them to perform

their unlawful object, may be classed with acts which do disqualify. Forced contributions to the robel cause, in the form of taxes or military assessments which a person was compelled to pay or contribute, do not disqualify: but voluntary contributions to the robel cause, even such indirect contributions as arise from the voluntary loan of money to robel authority, or purchase of bonds or securities created to afford the means of carrying on the rebellion, will work disqualification.

the rebellion, will work disqualification.

Concurred in unanimously.

All those who, in legislative or other official capacity, were engaged in the furtherance of the common unlawful purpose, where the duties of the office necessarily had relation to the support of the rebellion, such as members of the rebel conventions, Congresses and Legislatures, diplomatic agents of the rebel comfederacy, and other officials whose offices were created for the purpose of more effectually carrying on hostilities, or whose duties appertained to the support of the rebel cause, must be held te disqualify. But officers who during the rebellion discharged official duties not incident to war, but only such duties as belong even to a make of peace, and were necessary to the preservation of order and the administration of law, are not to be considered as thereby engaging in rebellion or as disqualified. Disloyal sentiments, opinious or sympathies would not disqualify, but where a person has by speech or by writing incited others to engage in rebellion, he must come under the disqualification.

All vote Aye, except the Secretary of War, who dis-

All vote Aye, except the Secretary of War, who disents to the second paragraph, with the exception of the

The mode of voting is provided in the act to be by ballot. The Board will keep a record and poli book of the election, showing the votes, list of voters and the persons elected by a plurality of the votes cast at the election, and make returns of those to the commanding general of the district,

Concurred in unanimously. The Board appointed for registration and for sup-tending the elections must take the oath prescribe the act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, entitled act to prescribe an Oath of Office." Concurred in unanimously.

Mr. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. Mr. Hugh McCullock, Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. ALEXANDER W. RANDALL, Postmaster Ger ration, he concurred with the majority upon shose sections of the summary upon which the Secreta of War expressed his dissent, and that he concurred w the Cabinet upon those sections approved by unaals

the Capinet upon those sections approved by unanimous vote; that as it appeared the military commanders enter-tained doubts upon the points covered by the summary, and as their action hitherto had not been uniform, he deemed it proper, without further delay, to communicate in a general creer to the respective commanders, the resistant per fourth in the summary. the points set forth in the symmery.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

The following has been received with universal enthusiasm by the Mexican people and military. General Santa Anna is now probably at Vara Crua:—
PRONUNCIAMIENTO AND DECLARATION OF THE CITY AND POST OF TARNICO DE TAMOUTAS, RECOGNIZANO MIS EXCELLENCY CHARGE OF THE MEXICAN ARMISS AND PRESENT AD INTERIN OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.

ARTICLE 1. The garrison of Tampico and its citizens have decided to disavow the government of Don Benite Juarez as anti-national and unpatrictic.

ART. 2.—They repel and protest in due form against the decrees of April 23, 1867.

ART. 3.—The garrison of Tampico, and the brigades of Bargas and Canales, declare that they will defend and sustain, with all their strength and power, the sovereignty of the State of Tamaulipas.

ART. 4.—They protest against the act of Don Benite Juares by which he has mortgaged the States of Tamasilipas and Sas Luis Potosi to the government of the United States of North America for fifty-five millions of dollars. The following has been received with un

dollars.

Art. 5.—They recognize his Excellency, General A. L.

de Santa Anna, as General-in-Chief of the Mexicas
armies and President ad inferim of the republic of
Maxico.

Art. 6.—The garrison of Tampico places at the disposa
of General Santa Anna the said city and State, with all of
its material of war and resources, so as to enable him to
austain and defend the sovereignty of the nation.

asstain and defend the sovereignty of the nation.

Art. 7.—His Excellency the General San's Auna will support and adhere to the retorned laws, which tolerate religious liberty and the free press, &c.

Art. 8.—As soon as General Santa Anna shall have taken possession of the city of Maxico, as President ad interim, he shall convoke a national Congress, for the election of a regular President.

Art. 9.—General P. Flores is hereby authorized to represent the government of Tampico near his Excellency General canta Anna.

Axr. 2.—General P. Flores is hereby authorized to represent the government of Tampico near his Excel-lency General canta Anna. Ant. 10.—General Flores will explain verbally to his Excellency General Santa Anna the intentions of the government of the State of Tamaulipas, as well as re-nolltical and military situation.

E Observador, of Matamoros, speaks scornfully of the

criticisms of Yankees on Mexicans and Mexican affairs, and says that persons living in glass houses should no throw stones at their neighbors. It declares that the people of Boston and New York are worse in morals than Mexican citizens. In Boston everything turns on

the question of the dollar.

La Republica, of Zacatocas, says that Maximilian living will be an unimpeachable witness of the magnanimity, nobleness and elevated soul of this people, who only the exposure of the remains of one of many who are capable, but barren of good to us.

eulogizing the Mexican government and repelling the interposition of the United States, concluding with the a terrible one. The matters which depend on the judgment of the Supreme government are very grave; we do not pretend, therefore, to force conclusions, which ought to result from reflection and examination."

THE MEXICAN MISSION STILL VACANT.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

No appointment of a Minister to Mexico has yet een made in the city, all statements to the contrary

notwithstanding.

The Herain correspondent is San Luis Potosi writes that there is urgent need of some one at the seat of government to represent American interests and to restore the prestage of the United States, which suffered considerably by the Sherman-Campbell Asso.

REMOVAL OF TEXAS OFFICIALS BY SHERIDAY

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

General Sheridan has issued an order to-day removing from office Deputy Sheriff John L. Whitmore and Consuble L. H. Wright, of Jefferson, Texas, for refusing to execute a warrant legally issued for the arrest of a man who committed an atrocious murder. The military actioni-ties are ordered to arrest the murderer.

Attorney General Stanbery's opinion, if carried out, will proubly defeat the radicals to Louislana.

Minister Campbell left for Washington to-day.

REGISTRATION IN LOUISIANA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

NEW ORLEANS, June 20, 1867,

General Sheridan telegraphed General Grant yests that the last returns make the number of registere-ters in Leuisiana 57,455. There will be a large nu-of whites entitled to register who will decline on ac-of objections to the military bill.